

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1869.

Exit Andrew Johnson. Beyond the lapse of twenty-four hours Congress will forever be rid of the vexatious of 'the man at the other end of the avenue.' The event will be hailed, not only by Congress, but by the entire country, as a positive relief from an almost insupportable burden, and by a large majority of the American people as a release from the machinations of a man who has deserved, in as great measure as any other historical personage, the double epithet of 'bold and bad.'

The advent of this 'humble individual' upon the stage of Presidential life was preceded by an exhibition of his utter disregard of all the decencies of humanity which drew from the American people a cry of shame and indignation. Yet in the midst of the great calamity by which he was made President, the loyal people displayed towards him the largest charity, both forgetting and forgiving. The harangue which he delivered in Washington on April 3, 1865, breathing death and destruction to Rebels of all degrees, red-hot with vengeance, and clamoring for their punishment, served to inspire the country with a firm reliance upon his patriotism, with the most confident trust in his devotion to the principles on which he was elected. By a fair display of energy in administering the affairs of the Government for the first few weeks of his administration, he succeeded in disarming all suspicion, even to the extent of drawing from the New York Tribune of April 22 such a eulogistic notice as the following:—

'Andrew Johnson grows steadily in public confidence and esteem, in spite of the injuries done to the country as well as to him in compelling him to make of himself a martyr to two or three elaborate addresses per day, intended to enlighten him as to his duties, as well as with regard to the importance and influence of those who make him the target of their scornful glances. He knows the position, and he does it with independence, grace, and firmness, and his objects and their progress. He knows how far the South has been partitioned or divided by their rebellion, and how serious the situation of the public mind is thereby.'

It was not for some months thereafter that the country was made aware of the absolute insecurity in which it was placed by appointing an able confidant in the possession by Andrew Johnson of any quality desirable in a political statesman. During the memorable summer of 1865, he proceeded gradually and actually to undermine the supremacy of that portion of the people which had maintained the war for the Union, or wrenched from the grasp of his party by which he was elected the control of the general Government and the dictation of the policy of reconstruction. He gradually and so artfully did he conduct his grand conspiracy for the setting up of his pernicious policy of restoration—in his own words, 'gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps'—that it is almost impossible to mark the dividing line between his insinuating speech of April 3 and his pro-Rebel message of December 4, 1865. By the date of this latter document, however, he had definitely chosen under which king he would serve. The old Southern leaven had been so thoroughly rooted and grounded in his nature, that even the tribulations which he endured during the war had not sufficed to eradicate it. Body and soul, he went over to the Rebel element of the Southern population, and from the 4th of March, 1865, to the 4th of March, 1869, almost every prominent official action of his life has been prompted and supported by a seeming desire to plant the feet of treason on the neck of loyalty, North as well as South.

The stern refusal of Congress to surrender the nation to the Rebellion served to develop all his resources of obduracy and abuse, and the result we have seen in a continued string of insolent harangues and an unconquerable passion for attempting to overrule the representatives of the people by the exercise of the veto-power. Nineteen times has he resorted to this device—his vetoes of the Colorado bill, May 16, 1866, and January 29, 1867, were inadvertently overlooked in the list published a few days ago—a record unparalleled in the history of the country. On a par with the recklessness of his passion for dominating over the constituted lawmakers of the country has been his persistent and uncalculated abuse of Congress, commencing with his signal oration of February 22, 1866, and ending—we cannot safely say when until we have followed him to his political sepulchre.

But at last, having withstood successfully a formidable attempt at his deposition, time has rolled around to a point which brings us so close to the constitutional end of his career that we can almost count the hours on our fingers. As we reflect, in common with the American people, upon this happy circumstance, we are inclined to request of his successor the appointment of a day to be observed throughout the length and breadth of the land in thanksgiving and praise for our timely deliverance. Certainly, if ever a nation had just cause to acknowledge deliverance from both pestilence and peril, it is the American nation on the eve of Andrew Johnson's retirement from the exalted position which he has used only to harass its people and to thwart its efforts at securing a guarantee for peace and prosperity in the future.

Should Professional Politicians Get All the Office?

The professional politicians of this city and of various other portions of the country are intensely agitated over the momentous question whether General Grant intends to select his appointees exclusively from their own privileged class, or whether, in administering the affairs of the Government, he will have the audacity to seek the assistance of men who are more distinguished for purity of character, capacity, and patriotism, than for skill in stuffing ballot-boxes, in carrying delegate elections, in wire-pulling, and in the various species of dishonesty, duplicity, and double-dealing by which many big rascals and little demagogues win influence and office.

When taxes are to be paid, when great labors are to be performed, when battles are to be fought, when wise measures are to be devised, when a real rising of the people for any great national purpose is to be effected, no class of the community is more useless than the professional politicians. They are not only useless, but nine times out of ten they are worse than useless. They are perpetually begging, lying, cheating, and sneaking their way into important places that should be filled by better men. They crowd into Legislatures and into Congress to sell their votes to the highest bidder, to retard the progress of good measures, to facilitate the passage of bad laws, and to exert an influence at once prejudicial to the public and advantageous to their individual interests. They seek offices of trust and all stations which 'stealings' can make lucrative with the avidity of a shark in pursuit of a man overboard, and they have so terribly demoralized the administration of national, State, and municipal affairs that extravagance and corruption have become the rule, and economy and honesty the exception.

The impartial history of European nations has given a vivid picture of the crimes, corruptions, and mischievous influence exercised by the courtiers of various countries who alternately pandered to the worst vices of bad monarchs and thwarted the good intentions of kings who, in their day and generation, were wise and just men. Professional politicians are the courtiers of the United States; and taking the range of all parties and all sections, they could be safely backed for the first prize for estate villainy at any grand International Exposition which would summon the wicked courtiers of all former centuries, as well as the living representatives of this rascally race from all countries. America can not only beat the world in fast trotting horses, fast yachts, tool-making machinery, Yankee clocks, wooden nutmegs, Sanitary Commission ambulances, and volunteer armies, but she can turn out the largest and most graceless host of office-beggars, and the most conscienceless band of worthless, arrogant, and audacious politicians, that ever brought confusion, taxation, and misery upon this fair earth.

These destructive vermin have only been banished, like some other monstrosities, by the plea that they are a necessary evil, and that each party must pamper and maintain in its own gain of deceiving cohorts, for the sake of securing the assistance in combatting the politicians of a rival organization. This republic is subjected, by this reasoning, to a burden scarcely less than that imposed upon the people of Europe by the pretended necessity for the maintenance of large standing armies; and while we smile at the folly of this unscientific wastefulness, we are guilty of an extravagance far less justifiable, for it would be much easier for the people of one nation to manage their public affairs without this expensive and damaging aid and supervision, than it would be for all the diversified nationalities of the Old World to maintain their boundaries without the aid of bayonets.

General Grant's reported determination to stand by his party rather than by the mere politicians of the party, is hailed with great satisfaction by the body of his supporters as well as the mass of the American people. His keen vision has discovered at once the true road to enduring popularity and the proper method of effecting the reforms which are so imperatively necessary. Andrew Johnson had at his beck and call the greatest array of politicians that ever danced attendance upon a President. His could count upon the adhesion of all the politicians of the defunct Confederacy, all the politicians of the Democratic party (and their name is legion), and a fair proportion of the treacherous camp-followers of the Republican party. But his betrayal of the people thwarted his aspirations and rendered his administration a lamentable failure. General Grant will not repeat this disastrous experiment. The honest and useful men who have participated actively and prominently in the political affairs of the country will applaud his determination to follow the example set by his own nomination and election to the Presidency; and if mere spoli-hunters rave with baffled rage, they will only render themselves as ridiculous as they are corrupt.

WHAT FRENCHMEN READ.—The Mayor of one of the most populous arrondissements in Paris, M. Levy, has published a report on the subject of the local library, from which it appears that while, during a given period, scientific treatises of various kinds were asked for 21 times, 'The History of France,' by Henri Martin, was asked for 53 times; 'The History of the French Revolution,' by Tiers, 124 times; 'History of the Empire,' by the same author, 31 times; 'Le Magasin Pittoresque,' 213 times; the works of Victor Hugo, 115 times; the works of Chateaubriand, 23 times; of Lamartine, 30 times; of Alfred de Musset, 106 times; of Voltaire, 108 times; of Balzac, 13 times; of Brockmann-Chateaux, 288 times; of George Sand, 31 times; of Mayne Reid, 85 times; of Jules Verne, 45 times; of Walter Scott, 41 times. M. Levy points out that the public shows a preference for authors 'whose reputation has been increased by the preoccupations of the moment.' Thus, when the subscription for the monument to Voltaire was opened by the *Siècle*, the works of Voltaire were in great demand. The remarkable popularity of Brockmann-Chateaux's novels was caused 'by the grandiose directed against the pretended warlike tendencies of last year,' and this volume has somewhat diminished, now that public opinion has become tranquillized.

'Push Things.'

A rumor has been afloat for some days to the effect that Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, the well-known clothing firm of 'Oak Hall' fame, are preparing to open the new Brown Stone House on Chestnut street, formerly occupied by Homer, Colladay & Co., as a first-class clothing establishment. We have no means of verifying the report, but if it be true, we really congratulate ourselves on the prospect of Philadelphia having at last an immense clothing house, which will be to our city what Devlin's and Brooks', of Broadway, New York, are to that city—an emporium conducted on the grandest, and yet a popular, scale for the sale of all that is best and most desired in the line of gentlemen's clothing and furnishing goods. We should not have had just such an establishment on our main thoroughfare long since has been a mystery. Surely, a city of nearly a million, and a floating population continually increasing, ought to have had contentment and maintenance such an enterprise; and we are glad that we have a firm with pluck and capital enough to put the thing through. Some time ago one of our foremost dry goods houses, Homer, Colladay & Co., conceived the idea of planting themselves in a new and grand building west of Broad street. Everybody cried 'Don't do it!' and there was hardly to be found a business man of any repute who did not prophesy evil of such a venture. The firm, with more confidence in their own plans than in the fears of their more timid admirers, put their idea in execution. The house was built, and last Monday thrown open to the public. An immense throng of admirers filled it all day long and far into the evening, and straightway public sentiment wheeled about, and now the cry goes up, 'A grand success!' 'A grand success!'

We are persuaded that all that is needed for the enlargement of our mercantile interests far beyond anything we have any of us yet conceived of, is more of just this spirit of enterprise and 'push.' The criticism so often made upon our people that they are 'slow,' and upon our city that it is 'sleepy,' finds at least the shadow of a pretext in the fact that there are so many over-ready to cry 'ghost!' as soon as any enterprise is hinted at which is at all in advance of what we have always been accustomed to. We talk about 'healthy growth' and 'making haste slowly,' as though there were anything unhealthy or 'fast' in the erection in a city like Philadelphia of a marble building like Homer, Colladay & Co.'s, or the establishing on Chestnut street of such a concern as Wanamaker would be sure to make at Nos. 818 and 820, if he took hold of the matter at all. We say let the good work go on, and let our business men become more and more alive to what they might do in proportion to what they are doing both for themselves and for the community at large.

Fine Arts.

SALE OF LEUTZE'S WORKS.—On Thursday and Friday evenings next, Messrs. Leavitt, Streibach & Co. will sell, at their Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York, by order of the executors, the effects of the late eminent artist, Emanuel Leutze. A large number of paintings, drawings, etchings, antique furniture, costumes, weapons, books, etc., are included in the collection, and the opportunity is one rarely offered to connoisseurs to enrich their collections with genuine works of art of permanent value. The sale will also embrace a fine collection of paintings, contributed by the Artists' Aid Society and individual artists for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze. This collection contains works by Hays, Gray, Beard, J. F. Weir, Cropley, J. B. Irving, William Hart, Darley, Coleman, J. G. Brown, McEates, Lambdin, R. P. Gray, Witteridge, M. F. De Haas, Stone, J. M. Hart, White, Huntington, Kennett, East, man, Johnson, Darand, Caslick, R. W. Weir, Baker, Falconer, Kothermel, Lang, Tait, Elminger, Terry, Bishop, Homer, S. K. Gilford, Fuchsler, Lauric, and others.

We hope that Philadelphia will be well represented among the bidders at this sale, and that some of the choicest works will be secured for this city. HILLY'S WASHINGTON.—We have received a fine photograph by Germon of the statue of Washington, executed for the Washington Monument at Association by the celebrated Philadelphia sculptor J. A. Baily. The statue represents the Father of His Country in the dress of a citizen; he is standing in an easy attitude, his right hand resting on the hilt of a dress sword, and his left on a Bible. The statue is life-like and full of dignity, the sculptor having succeeded marvellously well in the expression of the face and the form of the figure. The accessories are simple and in good taste, the costume being modelled from articles worn by Washington, and the statue is at once an ideal and a literally truthful representation of the first President of the United States, and the greatest man of the age. The citizens of Philadelphia are congratulated on having this noble work of art in their midst, and the sculptor is entitled to the warmest praise for the manner in which he has executed his task.

A WELL-KNOWN HOSPITAL.—The London *Fort Mail Gazette* has the following:—Nothing is more needed in London, according to all competent authorities, than a cheap, well-managed public hospital or asylum for lunatics not being paupers. St. Luke's Hospital, for example, has been richly endowed by benefactors of a century since for this very purpose, and the *British Medical Journal*, in a report upon this institution, calls for reforms in order to fulfil more completely the objects of its founders. The hospital possesses £170,000 of invested stock, is offered by well-known medical men, and has room for two hundred patients. There are, however, sixty vacant beds. Of those now in the house, sixty are on the foundation and seventy-nine pay 41 s. a week after much mistaken opposition by the committee. The house is situated on the old moor site, and is extremely valuable, and, if disposed of, the price would defray a large part of the cost of an excellent house in a cheap and suitable suburban position, where proper recreation grounds and means of occupation private asylums accommodation can be had for 41 s. a week superior to that provided at St. Luke's for 41 s. 10 1/2 s., exclusive of rent, rates, taxes, and repairs. The financial management of the hospital threatens the charity with extinction. Last year the deficiency was so large that £400 of stock had been taken from the invested capital. In 1867 £2000 of stock was similarly sold; and during the last fifteen years the legacies received, to the amount of £8000, have been consumed in current expenses, and £24,000 of stock has been sold out. The internal economy of the hospital is severely criticized by the *Journal*. Some of the attendants are on duty, day and night, during a thirty-eight hours' spell, twice a week, with only four hours' rest. The old heavily-cased dark windows are made still more gloomy by being cleaned only twice a year. The arched brick dormitories are not even supplied with a chair. The whitewash is not clean, and there is but little color to relieve their dreary barrenness.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS FOR members of Parliament are being very freely ventilated in the various contests which are in progress. At Bradford, Mr. Baron Martin announced that he had determined to declare Mr. Ripley's election void on the ground of treating. Mr. Ripley might just as well have taken the sum of £721 10s. 7d., which he returned as his expenses, and thrown it down the nearest coal-pit, as spend it in the way he did. 'It was utterly useless (said Baron Martin) to attempt such a thing—no election can possibly stand under such an expenditure according to the present law.' His lordship, however, exonerated Mr. Ripley from the charge of personal treating. The case was so very clear that it might have been decided in as many hours as it had occupied days. There had not, the learned judge said, been any great amount of drunkenness during the election, and he should not feel called upon to report that there had been any extensive system of treating and bribery. He should return to the Speaker the names only of those parties who, by their own evidence, had been guilty of corrupt practices. He, however, advised all parties to forget their little party differences, and to unite to prevent a repetition of some of the scenes which had taken place, especially amongst the Irish voters. 'I really cannot understand,' his lordship said, 'how the respectable people of this town should allow themselves to be dictated to or governed by such a set of people as we have seen here and submit to have the election turned by votes got in such a way as has been detailed to us. I ask them to unite in putting down such a system, determining that they will not support any candidate who opens public-houses.' The costs would follow the result.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The following were the statistics of the French army and navy at the close of the year 1868:— Total available military forces.....1,028,890 Number of regular troops.....709,900 Active army in Algeria.....378,983 Active army in Italy.....5,328 Total in active service.....1,487,711 Vessels on the stocks.....149 War steamers.....331 Vessels afloat, not finished.....7 Vessels on the stocks.....31 Iron clads.....50 Training schools.....2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin. ALCOHA, A PURELY VEGETABLE SOLUBLE Glycerin. Its daily use makes the skin delicate and healthy. It is perfectly transparent, and incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. No. 6 & G. WRIGHT, 24 No. 62 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EX-acting fees without pain for the Obituary notices. Persons wishing notices extracted absolutely without pain, with fresh notices and obituary notices, will find me at No. 1207 WALNUT STREET. Charges 50 cts. DR. F. R. THOMAS.

BIBLE STUDY.—HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1910 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, will conduct the Bible Study TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on the subject, 'The Sabbath.' March 11 CHARLES E. LEX, subject. The Association will meet every Saturday evening, 10 o'clock, at the same place.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—MELVILLE A. DEPARTMENT, J. S. Fisher, Secy., Prof. of English Literature, and Vice-President; E. METZGER, Secretary; W. PAINE, Treasurer; J. B. BARKER, Secy. of the Faculty. For particulars apply to W. PAINE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and LOCUST STREETS.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO THE Spring and Summer session in the PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, on MEDICINE AND SURGERY, BY DR. J. B. BARKER, M. D., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7 o'clock, by the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and LOCUST STREETS.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869. City Warrants registering to 12,000 paid on presentation. JOSEPH N. PEIRSON, City Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 1, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on their legal representatives after the 15th instant. W. M. G. GOSWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day at 11 o'clock, A. M., it was resolved to elect Edward P. Fisher, of Philadelphia, as President; E. Metzger, of Philadelphia, as Secretary; and J. B. Barker, of Philadelphia, as Treasurer. The Board also resolved to elect J. B. Barker, of Philadelphia, as Director of the Company, and to fill the vacancy in the Board.

'A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO EARNED.' The time to save money is when you are out of it, and the way to save it is by doing a portion of it weekly in the old PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS BANK. The bank is open every day, and offers a safe and profitable investment for all classes of people. The bank is located at No. 1207 WALNUT STREET, and is under the management of J. B. Barker, President.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ANCHOR'S PATENT Safety Valve, and Engineer's Rule, and the PATENT SAFETY VALVE, and Low Water Indicator, for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 225 64th Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 619 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. It is situated on a high and healthy spot, and is well watered. The Company is prepared to receive and bury the dead, and to erect and maintain monuments and tombs. The Company is also prepared to receive and bury the dead, and to erect and maintain monuments and tombs.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. It is put up at WILTSBERG'S DRUG STORE, No. 223 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTSBERG'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEITS.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS preparation is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous results; no injury to the hair; it is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and is also sold by the manufacturer, W. H. BOND, No. 110 N. 2ND STREET, New York.

THE CELEBRATED 'PULLMAN' PALACE SLEEPING CARS are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Springs which give the most perfect satisfaction, being renowned superior to those made from the best curled hair. 111 N. 7th St.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KILMER, No. 216 CHESTNUT STREET, 111 N. 7th St. WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, No. 1250 S. FIFTH STREET, 111 N. 7th St.

GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 25 South THIRTIETH STREET, 111 N. 7th St.

THE NEW WHEEL-OCEPEDE.

An Old Vehicle with a New Name. It has only one wheel. Neither treadle nor saddle. It is built in such shape that for your horse to straddle. The man who propels it takes hold with his hands of two parallel bars. And on the ground stands. Puts his feet then in motion. One after the other. While the vehicle goes. Without any bother. This funny machine. Has no painting or gliding. It is useful to carry. Shingles and shingles. Bricks, lime, and plaster. And the lighter the load. It can travel the faster. It is better than any other. For it isn't so narrow. And our Wheel-ocepede. We will call it Wheelbarrow!

Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Pedicabs, and all other sorts and conditions of road and boys, are invited to continue their investigations of our mammoth stock of seasonable machinery. For the coming winter and the opening spring, we have the thick coat, the thin coat, the elegant Meiton, the silk mixed, the steel-tired, and in a word everything you want, and at such prices as will certainly please you.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 608 and 606 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Statement of the condition of the Company, Decem. 31, 1868.

Table with columns: Capital Stock, Cash on hand and in bank, Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenses.

LIABILITIES. Amount required to safely release all outstanding bonds, \$56,291.97. Amount of all the claims against the Company, \$59,825.99.

INCOME. Amount of cash premiums received, \$38,476.94. Loans on security of policies, \$2,253.74. Amount of interest earned, \$1,892.90. Deferred in hands of agents, \$1,125.69. Interest received from investments, \$2,769.96. Income from all other sources, \$66,604.47.

EXPENSES. Amount of loans paid during the year, \$1,400.00. Amount paid and owing for reinsurance, \$260.50. Amount of expenses paid during the year, \$1,000.00. Amount of claims paid by the Company, \$16,617.28. Amount of interest paid by the Company, \$2,329.28. Amount of all other expenses, \$18,764.41.

Value of Company's stock, par \$100, market \$106. This Company's completed business in April, 1868, and have already issued 1200 POLICIES, covering over \$2,000,000 of insurance. Marcus J. 1864.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania, OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE. AN OPENING FOR A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A BODY OF LIMESTONE freestone on the Plymouth Railroad (later) but a branch of the Norristown Railroad, two miles from Conshohocken in the Plymouth line ready for water level. The breast of stone rises twenty to sixty feet above water level. A quarry of the best stone for the Philadelphia market has just been opened, and there is one kiln on the premises. From ten to twenty acres will be sold. For terms and particulars address J. M. ALBERTSON, Norristown, Penna.

TO RENT. FOR RENT, The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESTNUT STREET, containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GIMNEY & SON, 223 No. 733 WALNUT STREET.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESTNUT STREET, for Store or Office. Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 624 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tannery House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Day's Lane Station, Germantown. Apply to J. B. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT.—WHARVES ON WINDMILL ISLAND, East and West sides, had also on Canal. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 355 & 5TH STREET.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A Physician or Lawyer, with or without board, at No. 213 GIRDARD STREET, 213.

A ROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, No. 233 CROWN STREET, 213.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. WATCHES. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 13 South SIXTH STREET.

WM. B. WARNE & CO., WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 8 & 9 CORNER SEVENTH and CHESTNUT STREETS, 213.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers, No. 302 CHESTNUT STREET, 213.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. REMOVAL.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET TO No. 530 MARKET Street AND No. 523 MINOR Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF BROOKS' NORMAL SERIES OF ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, TRIGONOMETRY, MECHANICS, ASTRONOMY, PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE, MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION, PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, PRACTICAL CIVIL ENGINEERING, PRACTICAL MECHANICS, AND SURVEYING. Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our largest list of recent Publications. Favourable terms given for cash or by instalment.

FLOUR. WM. B. THOMAS & CO., THIRTEENTH and WILLOW STS., MANUFACTURERS.

'PASTRY,' 'PREMIUM,' 'RED STONE.'

UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR, Warranted to Give Satisfaction. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice. LANGLEY'S CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR. Again in the Market.

'Ivory Sheaf,' 'Burr,' 'Langley.'

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by BROOKE, COLKET & CO., FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS, 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS, Nos. 19 AND 21 GIRDARD AVENUE, East of Front Street.

COLLARS. THE NEW Round End Collars, BOZ AND DORE, MANUFACTURED BY THE Keystone Collar Company, No. 627 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia, CONTROL THE MARKET BY THEIR SUPERIORITY. Sold every where. Ask for them.

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at ELIZABETH HOUSE, No. 100 CHESTNUT STREET, 213.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright Pianos. DUTTON'S, No. 114 CHESTNUT STREET, 213.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 24 W. BERTHOUDS, No. 610 ARCH STREET, 213.

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